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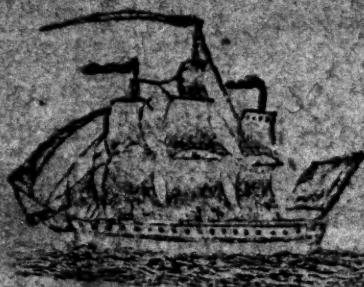
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# Alexandria DAILY Gazette.



Commercial & Political.

VOL VIII.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1858.

No. 2269

## Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,  
WILL BE SOLD

At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and  
Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in  
the bills of the day.—All kinds of goods  
which are on limitation and the prices of  
which are established, can at any time be  
viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation  
and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

## NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership of Catlett  
and Fisk, is this day dissolved by mutual con-  
sent.

Chs. I. Catlett,  
Martin Fisk.

The business in future will be trans-

acted by

CHS. I. CATLETT

April 1.

## CLARET, &c.

10 Cases Fine Old Medoc Claret,  
London Particular Madeira,  
Marsala or Sicily do.  
A few Bags Best Soft Shelled Almonds,  
Spanish Segars, 1st and 2d quality,  
FOR SALE BY

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of King and Fairfax Streets.

June 27.

## Scheme of a Lottery.

For the purpose of raising a sum of money to  
aid the funds of the Charitable Marine So-  
ciety of Baltimore.

1 prize of	5000 Dollars is	5000
1 —	3500 —	2500
2 —	1500 —	2000
4 —	750 —	3000
10 —	300 —	3000
20 —	150 —	3000
40 —	75 —	3000
80 —	30 —	2400
200 —	20 —	4000
300 —	10 —	3000
4000 —	66 —	50,000
1 First drawn blank		200
1 — after 2000 tickets		200
1 — after 4000 —		200
1 — after 6000 —		200
1 — after 8000 —		400
1 — after 10,000 —		400
1 — after 12,000 —		500
1 — after 14,000 —		1000
1 — after 16,000 —		2000
1 Last drawn blank		3000

6168 Prizes amounting to Dolls. 75,000  
832 Blanks.—Sum raised }  
including expense, } 15,000

From the above Scheme, it appears that  
there are less than two blanks to a prize, and  
that the prizes are to be paid without deduc-  
tion.

The drawing will positively commence on  
the 24th of next month, and will be complet-  
ed in ten weeks. Tickets at \$5 50 cents  
for sale at R. GRAY'S Book Store, where  
the drawing of all tickets sold by him will be  
examined free of expense. Prizes in the last  
New York Lottery taken in payment for tick-  
ets in this.

Orders for tickets from the country, enclos-  
ing the cash (post-paid) will be punctually  
attended to, and early information given of  
their fate.

July 13.

## The Subscriber

### INFORMS THE PUBLIC,

That he manufactures and has for sale, at his  
shop on the corner of Fairfax and Prince-  
street:—

STILLS of different sizes—  
COPPER and BRASS KETTLES of all  
sizes.—A general assortment of TIN WARE  
—and likewise executes all kinds of BLACK-  
SMITH WORK.

## For Sale or Rent,

A two story Brick House, at the lower end  
of Prince-street, in a good situation for busi-  
ness and calculated to accommodate a family.

## TO LEASE,

ON A GROUND RENT FOR EVER,  
Sixty-two feet of Ground, at the upper end  
of King-street—35 feet on Royal-street, be-  
tween Prince and Duke-streets.

The highest price given for old copper,  
Brass, Lead and Pewter—and all kinds of  
Copper and Brass work repaired.

George M'Munn.

August 25.

## Charitable Marine Society Lottery.

The drawing begins this day.—First drawn  
blank entitled to Two Hundred Dollars.

ROBERT GRAY,

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER, KING-STREET,

HAVING made a purchase of a number  
of TICKETS in the above Lottery, of-  
fers them for sale, in whole, half, or quarters  
until further notice, at the following rate.

Whole Tickets, \$5 75  
Half do. 3 00  
Quarter do. 1 50

The price will be regulated as the drawing  
proceeds by the state of the wheel, informa-  
tion of which will be given at any time, by  
applying as above.

Warranted undrawn tickets will be ex-  
changed for prizes, or the highest price in  
cash given for prizes as soon as drawn. All  
tickets sold by R. GRAY, will be examined,  
and every information respecting the Lottery  
given without charge.

August 24.

## Tavern Lease for Sale.

THE subscriber being about to remove to  
the Indian Queen Tavern, in Baltimore, of-  
fers for sale, on advantageous terms, the lease  
of the House he now occupies, having eight  
years, from the first of December next, to  
run; which for convenience, it is believed,  
is excelled by none in the United States,  
and from the proximity to the seat of govern-  
ment, and the direct communication which  
will be opened between the city and Alexan-  
dria by the bridge across the Potomac and the  
Turnpike Road, bids fair to become one of  
the best stands for business in the coun-  
try, as the distance to the Capitol over the  
bridge will be only about 7 miles. With the  
Lease will be sold, if wanted, the whole of the  
FURNITURE, as it now stands, together  
with a large stock of WINES & LIQUORS.  
There is a vacant lot on the corner of Cam-  
eron and Pitt-streets, adjoining the stables, at-  
tached to the House, (which renders it particu-  
larly commodious, as by that means the  
property fronts on three streets) which will  
be sold in fee simple, or leased for the re-  
mainder of the time.

A handsome LOT OF GROUND, in the  
centre of the square between King and Cam-  
eron streets, and fronting on Washington  
and Columbus streets, 107 feet, with a pub-  
lic alley on one side, and an open space that  
cannot be built on on the other. For a pub-  
lic situation it is unequalled by any property  
in Alexandria.

ALSO,

A LOT OF GROUND, at the west end,  
about half a mile from town and fronting on  
the Little River Turnpike Road, 85 feet, run-  
ning back 250 feet, more or less. There are  
improvements on the property adjoining it,  
on each side.

A handsome LOT OF GROUND, on the  
George-Town road, about half a mile from  
town, in a very beautiful situation, containing  
two acres.

A handsome SQUARE OF GROUND, on  
Washington and Columbus streets, within  
one quarter of a mile of town, well enclosed  
with a post and rail fence, containing some  
thing less than two acres.

A half acre LOT on the commons, about  
the same distance as the last mentioned.

ALSO,

My interest in the lease of a FARM, con-  
taining between one and two hundred acres,  
adjoining the town of Alexandria, in a high  
state of cultivation, and enclosed with a new  
post and rail fence, (in one of the enclosures  
is the Alexandria Jockey Club Race Course)  
with a large crop of OATS and HAY, which  
will be sold in the stack or otherwise;—  
two waggons, four carts, eight ploughs, two  
double barrows, a large and elegant roller, all  
of the best construction, six good farm horses,  
and every other article that can be wanted for  
a well managed farm, together with 12 choice  
milk COWS, a fine buffalo BULL, forty  
head of SHEEP, about fifty head of HOGS  
of the very best breed that could be procured.  
Also, some very VALUABLE SLAVES, if  
they should be wanted for the farm.

ALSO,

The two lines of STAGES between George  
Town and Alexandria, with a light HACK &  
four HORSES.

## NOTICE.

All persons having claims against me are  
requested to bring them forward for settle-  
ment; and all persons indebted are desired  
to make immediate payment, as no longer  
indulgence can be given, my intended remov-  
ed rendering it necessary that a full adjust-  
ment of all accounts should take place.

JOHN GADSBY

July 25.

## FOR BOSTON,

The Schooner

ENTERPRIZE,

Capt. Haws;

For freight of 400 barrels,  
passage, having good accommodations, ap-  
ply to

John G. Ladd,

Landing, for sale, from said vessel,

45 tons Plaster Paris,

3 tierces Claret Wine,

60 bales Cut Corks,

2500 wt. Glauber's Salt.

July 33.

d

For New-York,

The BRIG

GENEROUS FRIEND,

George Clark, Master;

She is a staunch well found vessel, with  
good accommodations for passengers, & will  
sail in ten days. For freight of two to three  
hundred barrels, or passengers, apply to the  
Master on board, or

Thomas Irwin.

August 19.

## FOR BOSTON,

The BRIG

ONLY SON,

CAPTAIN NICKERSON;

Will be ready to receive a cargo in a few  
days. For freight or passage apply to

Lawson and Fowle:

Who have landing from said Brig, and for sale,

460 casks Lime,

23,000 feet merchantable Lumber,

60 barrels Mackerel,

10 do. Tanners' Oil,

70 kegs Pickled Lobsters,

10 do. Salmon.

IN STORE,

Holland Gin, of a superior flavor,

Cognac and Rochelle Brandy,

Retailing Molasses,

Ditto Muscovado Sugar,

Mould Candles,

Brown Soap,

Chocolate,

6000 lbs. Sumatra Pepper,

200 sacks Blown Salt,

Young Hyson Tea,

Russia and Ravens Duck,

2 cases Straw Bonnets,

9 do. Cotton Cards, assorted,

250 casks White Lead, different sizes,

1500 sides Red Seal Leather,

ALSO,

Two Cales of Plains, and two do. of Kendal  
Cottons, that will be sold on very liberal  
terms.

August 26.

2aw3w

I have just Received & for Sale,  
3 tons of first quality Country HEMP,  
3 seroons Spanish INDIGO,  
5 chests Imperial TEA.

Bryan Hampson.

August 30.

## Just Received,

A quantity of writing and wrapping Paper,  
1 Lady's elegant Mahogany Secretary,  
1 portable Writing Desk,  
A quantity of women's Morocco Shoes,  
30 boxes fresh Hyson and Young Hyson  
Tea,

20 bbls. Tanners' Oil,

For Sale by

John G. Ladd.

August 30.

## Newark Cider.

The subscriber has for sale, NEWARK  
CIDER, of a very rich quality, in bottles,  
fit for immediate use.

John MacLeod.

September 1.

co3t

## Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, last  
evening, a yellow man named James Lewis,  
but known by the name of LEWIS, for many  
years my Hostler; he is a likely well set  
fellow, about five feet nine inches high; had  
on when he went away a Russia sheeting over  
jacket, white shirt, fustian trousers and good  
shoes—he has a remarkable scar over his eye  
and across his forehead, occasioned by the  
kick of a horse. A reward of Twenty-five  
Dollars will be given if taken in the town or  
neighborhood, and the above if fifty miles  
from home and secured so that I get him a-  
gain, & reasonable charges if brought home.

John Gadsby.

August 30.

## WANTED,

A quantity of good clean Whea,

BY

Wm. Bartleman.

August 16.

coth

JOHN G. LADD,

HAS FOR SALE,

30 bales German Linens, consist-  
ing of brown and white Rolls, flaxen Osna-  
burghs, hempen Ticklenburghs, Burlaps, and  
Checks and Stripes.

1000 pieces Nankeen

Russia Sheetting and Duck

1 bale Writing Paper

50 bags of black Pepper of the best qua-

ty, and will be sold very low

Sugars and Coffee

40 hhds Molasses

1 pipe port Wine

10 do. Holland Gin

5 do. French Brandy

7 do. Jamaica Spirits.

A quantity of seal Leather, Shoes, Sper-

macin and Tallow Candles, Cheese, &c. &c.

April 7.

## Patent Shot, &c.

ons Patent Shot, assorted, B to no.

dogsheads brown Sugars.

32 lbs. green Coffee.

Imperial Tea, of a very superior quali-

ty, in quarter chests, boxes and can-

isters.

50 barrels choice Whiskey.

Jamaica Spirits, (for family use)—ware-

ranted seven years old.

40 boxes Muscatel Raisins.

With a general assortment of Wines, Li-

quors, and Groceries as usual—

FOR SALE BY

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of King and Fairfax streets.

June 15.

## JUST RECEIVED,

FOR SALE BY

R. GRAY:

Clarkson's Portraiture of Quak-

erism,

3 volumes octavo.

## FREAKS OF COLUMBIA;

O. R.

THE REMOVAL

OF THE

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT,

A Farce.

August 11.

## The Stages South of Alexandria.

ON the first of October next the Mail  
Stage will commence running as fol-  
lows between Alexandria and Petersburg in  
Virginia:

Will leave Alexandria every day at 6  
o'clock in the evening, and arrive at Dumfries  
by 5 in the morning.—Leave Dumfries at 6  
and arrive at Fredericksburg by 11 1-2 in the  
morning.—Leave Fredericksburg at 12 (noon)  
and arrive at Richmond the next morning by  
6.—Leave Richmond at 6 1-2 and arrive at  
Petersburg by 11 1-2 in the morning.

Returning, will leave Petersburg every  
day at 12 1-2 P. M. and arrive at Alexan-  
dria in the same time. This stage will carry no  
more than 2 passengers on any account what-  
ever, and not more than 14 lb of baggage  
can be allowed to each passenger.

An Accommodation Stage between Alex-  
andria and Petersburg will also commence  
running at the same time, every other day  
throughout the year, without regard to Sun-  
days, and will travel only in the day time.—  
On this line it is the intention of the owners  
to study the wishes and the convenience of  
passengers. Still, however, regard must be  
had to time.—Going south from Alexandria  
they will breakfast at Occoquan, dine at Staf-  
ford Court-House, and lodge at Fredericks-  
burg.—The next day will breakfast at the  
Bowling Green, dine at the Oaks, and lodge  
at Richmond. And on the third day will  
breakfast at the Half-Way house and dine at  
Petersburg.

Returning, will dine at the Half-Way house  
and lodge at Richmond. Early in the morn-  
ing, breakfast at the Oaks, dine at the Bowling  
Green, and lodge at Fredericksburg. Next  
morning, will breakfast at Stafford court house,  
dine at Occoquan, and lodge at Alexandria.

The owners on this line too, have to re-  
quest that passengers will be as moderate as  
possible in the quantity of their baggage, as  
any thing more than a small trunk or parcel  
which will go within the body of the stage  
will be an extra charge.

The Proprietors.

August 24.



**Alexandria Daily Gazette,**  
COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL.  
**Alexandria Price Current.**

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

**FOREIGN ARTICLES.**

	per.	D.	C.	D.	C.
Coffee, lb.	26	28			
Duck, Russia	28	30			
Ravens	15	16			
Fruit, Raisins	11	11	50		
Indigo, Spanish (flat.)	4	5			
Molasses	2	50	2	60	
Salt, coarse	gal.	48	50		
fine	bus.	75	80		
Spices, Nutmeg	lb.	65	77		
Pepper	9	10			
Pimento	22	25			
Spirits, Brandy (French) 4th	gal.	28	30		
gin, Holland	1	50	1	75	
Rum, Jamaica 4th	1	20	1	25	
Andigua 3d	1	10	1	15	
Windward 2	90	95			
2d & 3d	80	85			
Sugars, 1st quality	wt.	10	50	11	
2d & 3d	8	10			
Tees, Imperial	lb.	2	2		
Hyson	1	10	1	15	
Young Hyson	1	10	1	10	
Hyson Skin	65	75			
Wines, Madeira	gal.	2	2	50	
Port	1	60	1	75	
Lisbon	1	55	1	40	
Malaga	95	1			

**DOMESTIC ARTICLES.**

	per.	D.	C.	D.	C.
Bacon	lb.	9	10		
Beef, Mess	hbl.	no sales			
Prime	no sales				
Bread, Crackers	cwt.	no sales			
Pilot	no sales				
Ship	no sales				
Candles, Mould	lb.	18	20		
Dipt	15	18			
Cheese	8	12			
Cotton, Upland	18	19			
Fish, Mackerel	hbl.	7	50	8	
Shad	7	50	8		
Herrings	3	75	4		
Flour, Superfine	4	58			
Grain, Wheat	bus.	80	95		
Corn	40	45			
Flaxseed	none				
Glass, Window 8 by 10	box	12	50	13	50
Gunpowder, Keg	25lb.	11	13		
Hemp	cwt.	10	11		
Iron, Barr	ton	120	125		
Pork, Mess	hbl.	no sales			
Prime	no sales				
Spirits, N. E. Rum	gal.	50	55		
Whiskey	40	44			
Sugar, New-Orleans	100	none			
Loaf	lb.	20	21		
Lump	19	20			
Tobacco, Maryland	cwt.	no sales			
Potomac	no sales				

**PRICE OF STOCKS.**

Alexandria Bank,	par.
Potomac do.	93
Marine Insurance	uncertain
Washington Bridge	par
Little River Turnpike	uncertain
Washington and Alexandria do.	13 per ct. ad.
Exchange on London,	108 to 110 pr. ct.

**AMERICAN PRINTS.**

**LEWIS LANNAY,**  
of the late firm of McCulloch & Lannay, in-  
THAT he has just opened Store in Royal-  
street, a few doors above Mr. Peter Sherron's,  
near the market house, where he has a large  
assortment of Calicoes, Handkerchiefs, Bed-  
covers, Shawls, and various other articles,  
which he will sell low for cash or approved notes.

**ALSO FOR SALE.**

A few barrels Starch and Hair-powder.  
L. L. continues to do business, under the  
firm of  
The Baltimore Calico Printing Company,  
who have a large assortment of prints and  
muslin, by the bale or piece, at their Ware-  
house, No. 157, Market street. They also  
carry on their Starch and Hair Powder Manu-  
factory as usual.

LEWIS LANNAY will remain but a  
few days in this town.  
September 3. d7t

**LOTTERY OFFICE.**

**TICKETS in the Charitable**  
**Marine Society Lottery,** now  
drawing, for sale at the office  
of the *Alexandria Daily Gazette*,  
price Five Dolls. & Seventy five  
cents. A regular list of the  
drawing will be received and in-  
formation given gratis to those  
who purchase tickets.  
August 9.

From the North American.

No. VI.

THE Berlin Decree, which interdicted the legitimate commerce of neutrals with the dominions of Great Britain, and also in articles produced or manufactured in those dominions, does, in terms, positively comprehend the United States. If, in its expression, instead of the general description which is used, there had been an enumeration of the nations to which it was to apply, and the United States had been inserted in that enumeration, it would not have been more explicit or intelligible.

No power can safely affix to the language in which the decrees of a foreign sovereign are expressed, especially if that sovereign be an ambitious conqueror, whose lust for dominion no acquisitions can satiate, a meaning in direct opposition to that which the words import, unless authorised to do so by the most unequivocal declarations. Indeed, even then, it would be more desirable that the exception should be made a public act. The United States, therefore, could not be justified in supposing themselves exempt from the operation of a decree, the words of which expressly included them, unless officially assured of such exemption. Until such assurance was given, prudence and duty required that our rulers should act with cautious circumspection, and on the principle that this decree would be construed according to its letter and its spirit.

Such assurances were never obtained. An individual officer of the French government, who professed himself to be uninformed on the subject, and who declared himself not to be the channel through which communications of that description were to be made, conjectured that this regulation would not be applied to the United States; and on this vague conjecture, our rulers have confidently reposed. Not only have they omitted to take those measures of precaution, which the extremity of the outrage and the imminence of the danger required, but the messages of the supreme executive to the grand council of the nation, and the debates in that council, have given a publicity and an official form to this blind and infatuated credulity, at which the cheek of every real American must burn with indignant shame.

The justness of this censure is tacitly acknowledged by the acquiescence of our rulers in the conduct of Bonaparte. No member of the administration, nor any one of its numerous champions, has ever once, in public conversation or in the papers, reproached his Imperial majesty or the French government with that duplicity or prevarication in this respect, with which he or they would be justly chargeable, had the exposition given in the first instance to the decree of Berlin, been of a character to entitle itself to our confidence.

This was the critical point of time, when a firm and upright administration, impartial between the belligerent powers, and only anxious to preserve the honor and the independence of the United States, would have adopted, and ought to have adopted, a system which would have rescued the nation from the disgrace and the calamities which have ensued, and from some of the dangers with which it is now threatened.

No man is less disposed than myself wantonly to provoke France—but no man is more perfectly convinced, that, with France especially, submission to injury invites additional injury. We must discredit all our own experience, as well as that of other nations, if we doubt this truth. The government of the United States ought, on that occasion, to have assumed a firm and decided as well as a moderate tone. Representations of our friendly disposition towards France, ought to have been accompanied with the most unequivocal declaration of an unalterable determination not to submit to the outrageous violation of our acknowledged rights, which the execution of the Berlin decree would consummate. We ought to have required from authority an explicit assurance that this decree was inapplicable to the vessels of the U. States; and, on the failure to obtain such assurance, we ought to have suffered our merchant vessels to arm in their own defence.

This is not all. We ought to have stated to the belligerent whom this decree was intended to make us the instrument of annoying, that the United States would not submit to its operation, and should it become necessary, would take measures effectually to resist it.

This is the course, which an impartial administration, jealous of the honour and independence of the nation, would have pursued; and this course would have liberated our country from the most afflictive, perhaps from all, the distress that has been since experienced.

What could have substituted for this mainly system, the pusillanimous submissive line of conduct, that we have adopted towards France, and those irritating hostile measures towards Britain, which have impelled the nation to the point of a war with the only power in the universe which can shield any part of our globe from a despotism the most ferocious under which oppressed humanity has ever groaned? What but that temper which is ascribed to our administration?

Among the various modes by which we have manifested our unfriendly dispositions to England, few are calculated to affect her more sensibly than the encouragement given to the desertion of her seamen. It was impossible not to contrast our constant refusal to grant any of those means by which deserters from her ships of war might be recovered, with the facility which under similar circumstances, was constantly experienced by the vessels of France.

But whatever apology may be made for refusing our aid to a British officer, wishing to apprehend deserters, none can be given for enlisting those deserters, into the American service. It was an open departure from the practice of nations, and a gross outrage on the received opinions of mankind. This inexcusable infraction of common usage and of neutral duty, led to an aggression of so serious a nature, as to fill every American bosom with just indignation.

The American frigate the Chesapeake, having on board three or four British deserters, was followed out of our waters by an English ship of war, who demanded the restoration of certain British seamen who had deserted from their service, were alleged to have enlisted in ours, and to be on board the Chesapeake. On the refusal of captain Barron to comply with this demand, his ship was attacked, and after being forced to strike her colors, the deserters found on board were taken out of her.

This outrage on a national ship was universally and highly resented. With one voice the people of America exclaimed, that the wound inflicted on the honor of the U. States, must be healed, and the act be disavowed, or that the appeal must be made to the last resort of nations.

The course of our administration on this occasion, merits serious attention.

A proclamation was issued, inhibiting the use of our ports, not merely to the offending vessels or officers, but to all ships.

Although this act of reprisals was made at a time when we were not informed that the British admiral acted under the orders of government, and had no reason to believe that the right to search a national ship, under any pretext whatever, would be asserted yet its apology will be found in the violence of the aggression, and in the extreme irritation of the moment. Its continuance however, after the motives which excused it in the first instance, were removed, stands on totally different ground.

In commenting on the non-intercourse law, I have observed, and I beg leave to repeat the observation, that it is unusual among sovereigns, to take into their own hands, by an act of reprisals, the reparation for an injury sustained, until justice has been demanded from and refused by the offending nation. This rule is particularly applicable to cases, in which it is not certain that the offence is to be considered as a national act. It deserves peculiar consideration too, when the reparation selected is by a neutral against a belligerent power, and is of such a character as essentially to injure the belligerent and serve his enemy in the war. It will be cause for still greater circumspection, if the neutral had before been suspected, not on light ground, of favor to one of the contending parties. If, in such a case, the neutral would avoid the imputation of partiality for the kind of reparation he has chosen to seize, he must entitle himself to exemption from the charge, by discontinuing his reprisals as soon as there is reasonable ground for the opinion, that the offence is not the act of the nation, and that reparation for the injury will be voluntarily accorded.

A continuance of reprisals after such a state of things, affords too much ground for the suspicion, that the neutral has caught at the occasion to indulge partialities incompatible with neutrality.

Let us inquire how these principles apply to the case under consideration—

On the first notice of the aggression, the British minister officially declared to our representative in London, his regret at the event, and gave assurances that the act of the admiral was not authorised by his government. The right which had been asserted in committing this outrage, was explicitly disclaimed, and a readiness to make reparation for the injury was voluntarily avowed. All this preceded any communication on the subject from the American government.

When that communication arrived, it appeared that our administration had placed an insuperable bar in the way of reparation, by refusing to receive it unless accompanied with a surrender of those belligerent rights, of the abuse of which we had complained, and the use of which were deemed by England essential to her safety.

Under these circumstances a proclamation was issued by the British crown, forbidding a repetition of the outrage which had been committed, and prescribing for their officers, in future similar situations, a line of conduct which would be perfectly unexceptionable. In parliament, also, the act of admiral Berkeley was disclaimed; and the administration finding that our minister in London was not authorised to reparate the affair of the Chesapeake, from the multiplied and complex subjects of discussion between the two countries, deputed an envoy extraordinary to the United States, for the express and single purpose of compensating for this particular injury.

Never has a proud and high-minded nation manifested more solicitude to repair an involuntary wrong; and never, under similar circumstances, has a reasonable reparation been refused by a nation, whose dispositions were favorable to conciliation.

In the very threshold of the negotiation, the British envoy encountered an obstacle, which arrested his further progress. To leave it possible for Great Britain, without self-abasement, to make further compensation for the injury which had been sustained he deemed it indispensably necessary that the United States should forbear further to compensate themselves. For an unauthorised injury, a signal and unequivocal apology had already been made; and he conceived that reparation, in addition to the apology, was, in its nature, the act of a friend, which, without degradation, could only be offered to a friend. The continuance of the punishment which had been inflicted in the first moments of resentment, was thought totally incompatible with this idea. Under these impressions, Mr. Rose required as a preliminary to the compensation he was instructed to offer, the revocation of the proclamation, which refused the common rights of hospitality to the ships of his government.

This preliminary was denied; and on this punctilio was the negotiation broken off. For an offence committed on the high seas by a British admiral, which has been disavowed by his government, the repetition of which has been forbidden, to compensate for which, even after we had taken compensation into our own hands, a special envoy has been sent to our country, we still refuse to all the ships of war of the British nation an important privilege which we grant to her enemy, and which is never refused to a friendly power.

I mean not to defend, on the part of Britain, the rupture of the negotiation on this punctilio. The occasion was one on which, I conceive, the wise administration of a powerful empire might without self degradation, have receded somewhat further than is warranted by rigid practice and principles. But I think it may be safely affirmed that the conduct of the American government is without a precedent, and could only have been exhibited by a nation, determined not to adjust the difference to which the negotiation related. No instance can be adduced in which, for an unauthorized offence, a nation has undertaken to do itself justice by making reprisals, and has, after the wish to repair the injury was avowed, and a special envoy, deputed for that purpose, was received, refused to suspend reprisals in order to give time for adjusting the degree of reparation which should be made. No instance of the kind will ever be furnished by a nation, not predetermined against an accommodation. Had this point been yielded by England, the negotiation would have broken off on some other.

In that able and eloquent defence of the course pursued by his government, which the secretary of state has made in his letter to Mr. Rose, he has cited three examples from British history, as being analogous to this. It required not the penetration of Mr. Madison to perceive the dissimilitude of those cases from that to which they were applied. In them Great Britain did not pretend by her own act to punish the aggression of which she complained. She demanded redress from the offending government, and received it. In this, we have ourselves punished the aggression; after which, although it was not made under the authority of government, reparation is offered, provided we will discontinue the punishment inflicted by ourselves, and thus place ourselves, as nearly as is now in our power, in the situation in which Britain stood when she demanded and received reparation from Spain. This we have refused to do. In no point does a resemblance exist between the cases quoted, and that to which they are applied.

It is not easy to avoid drawing the contrast between the conduct of our administration on



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On the 12th inst. an on one of at least as serious a nature, where the aggression proceeded from a different quarter. To the preservation of the American Union, no one object is perhaps more essential than the free navigation of the Mississippi, and the right of deposit at New-Orleans. This right, secured by a solemn treaty, was violated without a plausible pretext to justify the wrong. The whole commerce of the western states, down the only channel which connects it to the ocean, was arbitrarily arrested, not by a military officer alledging a sudden injury which he misconceived himself authorized to redress, but by a solemn act of deliberation of the civil government. What, on that occasion, was the conduct of our rulers? Did they take into their own hands the punishment of the aggression? Did they refuse to receive reparation for it until their other claims were conceded? Did they expect an envoy extraordinary to make this reparation; and after the professed, would they have refused, while adjusting the quantum of aggression was discovered and its reparation discontinued the punishment they had inflicted? No—this was not their conduct. The aggression proceeded from Spain, then the humble vassal of France, and a very different course was pursued. Our rulers then declared that reprisals generally led to wars, and were never made by a pacification until justice had been demanded and refused. Instead of waiting for a special envoy from Madrid, they dispatched one to Paris; and instead of receiving an apology and reparation for the aggression, they sought off the injury by paying fifteen millions to Bonaparte, who then wanted money to prosecute the war just commenced against Great Britain. By this contract we are promised indeed, in addition to the island of New-Orleans, the value of which I acknowledge, but to the best use of which we were before entitled, an ideal country west of the Mississippi, the boundaries of which are not ascertained, and our claim to which is a real misfortune.

Who can refuse to mark the opposition in the conduct of the same men, in these two cases, or to ascribe that opposition to the strong prejudices which govern the United States. With what anguish must the genuine American perceive that these prejudices entirely favor a military despot, who is chasing human liberty from the face of the earth; and oppose a nation on whose ability to maintain her present arduous struggle, that best gift of Heaven depends for its existence.

SENEX.

LONDON, July 12.

Dispatches from Lord Collingwood. ADMIRALTY OFFICE, July 11.

"Dispatches were this morning received at this office, from vice-admiral Lord Collingwood, and admiral Sir Charles Cotton, brought to Plymouth in the *Prinrose*. By the former it appears that the French squadron in Cadiz struck their colors to the Spaniards, at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 14th June, when the Spanish colors were immediately hoisted on board them. The French ships were not much injured, nor was there been much loss of men on either side.

"The Spanish admiral is one of the commissioners about to proceed to England, and the *Revenge*, commanded by Sir John Gore.

"The dispatches from Sir Charles Cotton down to the 14th of June, confirm the reports of the general spirit of detestation of the French government in Portugal, in many parts of which it has been formally abolished, and that of the prince regent re-established.

"By a letter from Captain Creyke of the *Edipus*, dated Oporto, 20th June, it appears, that owing to the treachery of don Oliveira, governor of Oporto, (now confined as a traitor) the French were enabled to re-establish their authority, which they maintained until the 16th June, the day of Corpus Christi, when an attempt was made to carry the French flag in the procession. This incensed the populace to such a degree that, under the countenance of the priests, they rose en masse, broke open the depots, supplied themselves with 25,000 stand of arms, and together with the regulars, formed a most determined and enthusiastic army. From this moment all French authority ceased, and every man either French, or suspected of being inclined to the French interest, was arrested.

"The bishop of Oporto is elected governor. An army of 20,000 men was sent to meet the French, who, with a corps of 900 men had marched within six leagues of Oporto. The provinces Trasar Montes, Minho, and the northern parts of Beira, have risen in arms to the amount of one hundred thousand men, inclusive of the force in Oporto.

"General Spencer, arrived off Lisbon in the *Scout* brig, on the 24th June, and after communicating with Sir C. Cotton, returned to join the forces off Cape St. Vincent.

"A dispatch has also been received from

ad. Lord Gambier, enclosing a letter from Captain Digby, of the *Cossack*, dated off St. Andero, 25th June, by which it appears that on the 23d, the French entered the place, previous to which the boats of the *Cossack* and *Comet*, spiked all the guns on fort Salvador de Ano, and fort Sedra, and completely destroyed the magazines with 500 barrels of powder, and a quantity of other stores. The boats had just returned round point de Ano, when a considerable body of French dragoons appeared on the hill."

A French prize sent into Plymouth brings accounts that the traitors of the aristocracy who had joined Napoleon's court at Bayonne, were fighting for the French against the Spanish populace in the province of Biscay, which reaches from Bayonne to St. Andero—a small tract, territory now occupied by the French. The French have taken possession of St. Andero with three thousand men, but before the boats of his majesty's ships *Cossack* and *Comet* had landed, spiked all the guns and blown up the magazine. In that quarter it is reported that Bonaparte is marching to Madrid with an army of 100,000 men. We do not believe it—He will be careful how he ventures to advance into the heart of a country where every human being is a patriot, and every patriot ready to sacrifice himself for his country.

Papers and letters have been just received from Holland. The former contain a proclamation of Louis Bonaparte, stating, that King Joseph was received in Spain with the most ardent demonstrations of joy, and that perfect peace and tranquillity prevailed throughout that whole kingdom, particularly at Madrid and Cadiz. The Dutch papers contain nothing else of any interest.

We are sorry to observe, that some symptoms of a riotous disposition, and a resistance to the laws, have appeared in the parishes of Donnybrook and Tullylish, in the county of Monaghan, where the sale of some lands (Bleary) was recently attempted to be stopped, accompanied by acts of outrage and violence. A meeting of the magistrates and gentlemen of that country was, in consequence, convened at Monaghan, when a public expression of their reprobation was made known, in resolutions to resist such unlawful attempts, and to bring the perpetrators to condign punishment.

Our working silk manufacturers appear to be recovering from their late despondency, as they shortly expect a large supply of raw silk from the ports of Spain, and though it may not be of so fine a quality as that of Piedmont, Lucca, Calabria, &c. yet it may be made to answer several purposes in the silk trade, and to afford employment to numbers of people who are literally famishing, and their families in a perishable state.

Muscovado and clayed sugars are at present in such quantities at the stores of our merchants, that they are still looking down, as we have no foreign market as yet to send them to. Coffee falls under a like predicament.

Russian iron is now exhausted, but there is a tolerable stock of Swedish iron on hands which is of a superior quality to the former, but British is rather inferior even to that of Russia. We, however, still expect large supplies of that of Sweden.

The French fleet remains quiet at Toulon. It now amounts to twelve sail of the line; two Russian line of battle ships having gone into that port.

St. LOUIS, July 19.

Tomorrow the trial of the Indians for murder comes on. We understand they will have counsel appointed to defend them. Their friends and relatives in this place, have held several councils with the Governor and Gen. Clark, begging mercy for the culprits.

One of Mr. McClelland's barges arrived here a few days ago from the Maha village (up the Missouri) laden with fur and peltry. The master of the barge informs us that the Rickarees have built another village on the other side of the river, surrounded with strong pickets with caves made at some distance, as a place of retreat for their women during an attack. They are determined to prevent the Americans ascending the river, and are extremely insolent. It is supposed the agent of the North West Company are their abettors. It is thought that the Mahas killed Messrs. Choteau and McClelland's hunters some time ago. Their conduct latterly has been somewhat hostile.

Newark Cider.

The subscriber has for sale, *NEWARK CIDER*, of a very rich quality, in bottles, fit for immediate use.

John MacLeod.

September 1.

603t

## Alexandria Daily Gazette.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 5.

"Be afflicted, and mourn, and weep: let your laughter be turned to mourning, and your joy to heaviness. Humble yourselves in the sight of the Lord, and he shall LET YOU LIVE."

WHEREAS it is the duty of all christian churches, families, and people of every description, either suffering under the adverse dispensations of Divine Providence, or being threatened with them, to humble themselves before Almighty God, to implore his mercy and protection; and whereas our country appears to be threatened with great calamities:

We the subscribers having pastoral charges in the town of Alexandria, consulting together, on what steps, the present state of society, and present appearances demand us to take, agree, that it be recommended to the churches under our care, and it is hereby earnestly recommended to set apart *Thursday next*, as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer; to beseech the Ruler of the Universe that, for Christ's sake, he would be pleased to avert the calamities with which we are threatened; that he would restore harmony to the contending nations of the world; that he would pour out of his Spirit on our own churches, more generally and abundantly; bless the efforts that are making to christianize the heathen, and extend the blessings of the gospel to the destitute inhabitants of our land.

On *Thursday next*, the churches belonging to the Episcopalians;—to the Methodists;—to the Presbyterians; will be open at the usual hours of worship.

The Episcopal and Presbyterian congregations have agreed to worship together, at the *Episcopal Church* in the forenoon, and at the *Presbyterian* in the afternoon.

The members of the respective societies above mentioned are requested punctually to attend their respective places of worship, and with penitent hearts to implore mercy and help of God.

"Who can tell if God will turn and repent and turn away from his fierce anger?" Who whether he who holds the destinies of men in his hands, and who turns the hearts of the rulers of the earth, as the rivers of water are turned, will hear the supplications of his people? Let us then humble ourselves under the mighty hand of God. Let us turn every one from his evil ways, and from the wickedness of his hands. To the great head of the church, let us raise our united hearts and voices, for his choicest blessings on our country and on the world at large.

Soon may the heathen be given to him for an inheritance and the uttermost parts of the earth for a possession. Soon may the descendants of faithful Abraham be brought into the fold of our common Lord, that there may be one sheepfold and one Shepherd.

WILLIAM L. GIBSON.

JOHN PITTS.

JAMES MUIR.

Alexandria, 2d Sept. 1808.

## NOTIFICATION.

On the application of the CLERGY of the several Churches of the town, I make known to the citizens of Alexandria, that the *second Thursday* in the present month, being *NEXT THURSDAY*, has been fixed upon by them, as a day of general worship and of solemn application to the DEITY to relieve our suffering country from the distresses in which it is involved, and to avert impending evils.

To this notification I have only to add (agreeably to their wishes) my recommendation that the same be observed with that general attendance, which the impressive aspect of the times and the solemnity of the occasion require.

CUTHBERT POWELL,

MAYOR.

September 2.

Extract of a letter from Florida, received at Savannah, dated August 10, 1808.

"I have just learnt that governor White has not received any official information from Cuba, and consequently could not declare war against France; he however has ordered the English to be admitted into the province, and the French to be refused."

After passing by the seizure and desolation of the Spanish capital, and the indiscriminate slaughter of its inhabitants by the French troops, without an expression of sympathy for their sufferings, or a single animadversion on the cruel conduct of their oppressors—Mr. Madison's Monitor, of Saturday last, closes its Frenchified diatribe with this disjointed paragraph. Let the American reader peruse the article with attention, and by contrasting it with the silence which is observed on the cruelties inflicted on the Spanish government and people, he will be able to say correctly what will be the fate of his own country, should the *Patron* of such opinions and sentiments ever obtain rule over the United States.

(Fed. Rep.)

"The capture of five French men of war and one frigate at Cadiz, was, by no means an heroic action, besides that it partakes of the character of treachery. They had gone into that port and remained there under the guarantee of hospitality and friendship; to attack and capture them, therefore, was a violation of that guarantee. They might have been detained; but to make prize of them was an act not altogether conformable to usage among civilized nations."

DUBLIN, July 14.

## SAILING OF THE EXPEDITION.

The interesting circumstance, to which the hopes, the pride, and the affections of the united kingdom are so closely united, took place on Tuesday last at Cove. The wind being round at East, the signal for weighing was made, and in a few minutes his Majesty's ships the *Don-gal*, 84, Capt. Malcom, and the *Resistance* and *Crocodile* Frigates, forming the convoy, were under sail. The *Resistance* was the van ship, and was followed by the transports, after which the *Don-gal*, with Sir Arthur Wellesly and his staff on board, stood out to sea. In passing Carlisle fort a mutual salute of 15 guns was fired, between the battery and the ship, which was re-echoed by the shouts of an immense assemblage of persons on shore, who crowded on the adjacent heights. The entire fleet stood out to sea under a propitious breeze, and were soon out of sight, accompanied by the prayers and the blessings of an admiring multitude.

Should the intelligence prove well founded, that Bonaparte's sister, madame Murat, has fallen into the hands of the patriots, it cannot be looked upon as a trifling circumstance. He who is so earnest in the exaltation of his family to royal power, cannot be indifferent to an event which throws into the hands of the most ardent and exasperated enemies, a personage of so much importance as his own sister, and the wife of one of his most favored and useful generals.

DIED, at Chambersburg, (Pennsylvania) on Tuesday last, Mr. JOHN WATTS, a respectable merchant of this town.

## PUBLIC SALE.

TO-MORROW, will be sold at the *Vendue Store*, on a credit,

Ten cases FINE FUR HATS, from 12 to 18 shillings sterling cost.

Philip G. Marsteller.

September 5.

## FOR SALE,

30 000 Limes,  
Capers, Olives, and Anchovies,  
Loaf, Lump and brown Sugar,  
Tea of different kinds,  
Coffee, Pepper, and Allspice,  
China, Queens-ware, Glass, &c.  
Soap and Candles

Frederick Koonen.

September 5.

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## FOR SALE,

(To be taken out of Alexandria)

HARRY, a young fellow about 22 years of age, strong and healthy. If not sold in two days, will dispose of him at vendue.

Apply to

Benjamin Dulany.

In Columbus-street, Alexandria.

September 5.

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## Horse Shoeing Warranted.

THOMAS WHITE, JUN.

Blacksmith and Farrier.

AQUAINTS his customers and the public in general, that he has opened a shop at the lower end of Union street, adjoining Mr. John Hunter's ship yard, for the purpose of shoeing horses, in which line his abilities needs no comment—and begs leave to solicit a share of the patronage of a generous public, and to assure them that any work in the line of his profession, shall not be surpassed by any on the continent.

Blacksmith work of all kinds and description, executed in a neat and workmanlike manner. N. B. Those who favor him with their custom will have the advantage of receiving his advice and attention in farriery gratis.

A couple of smart Lads, from 14 to 16 years of age, will be taken as apprentices, and treated with kindness, and strict attention paid to their morals.

September 5.

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## TO RENT,

A three story Brick House and Lot, well calculated for business and the accommodation of a family, situate at the corner of Prince and Washington-streets, in an airy & healthy part of the town.—Possession given on the first day of August next.—Apply to *Philip Trist*.

Edmund Denney.

July 11.



## VALUABLE MEDICINES.

The following Valuable Medicines, justly celebrated throughout the United States for their superior efficacy in the cure of the several disorders for which they are recommended, from *Hannah Lee's Patent Family Medicine Store*, New-York, are sold only by the subscriber, at his store in King-street:

### Hamilton's Grand Restorative.

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy and permanent cure of nervous disorders or such as arise from the immoderate use of tea, strong liquors, long residence warm climates, excessive weakness, and general relaxation of the system.

### Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for the gout, rheumatism, sprains, pains in the face and neck, &c.

### Hamilton's Worm-destroying Lozenges.

By which many thousands have been relieved from the distressing and dangerous malady of worms and other obstructions in the stomach and bowels.

### Hamilton's Elixir.

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, asthma, sore throats and approaching consumptions.

### Hahn's Anti-bilious Pills.

Are justly esteemed for carrying off the superfluous bile from the stomach and preventing morbid secretions and their consequences, bilious and malignant fevers, &c. These pills are perfectly mild in their operation, and may be used with safety by persons of every age and in every situation.

### The Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

A speedy and effectual remedy, generally removing the complaint at one application. It may be safely used by persons of every age.

### The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

### Hahn's genuine Eye-Water.

An excellent remedy for all disorders of the eyes, many persons having been cured of it when nearly deprived of sight.

### Tooth-ache Drops.

Give immediate relief in the most violent attacks.

### The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

Cleanses and strengthens them, and preserves the enamel of the teeth from decay.

### Gowland's Lotion, and the genuine Persian Lotion.

Both celebrated in the fashionable world as most excellent cosmetics and perfectly safe.

### Hahn's true and genuine Corn-Plaster.

A certain remedy for corns, speedily eradicating them without giving pain.

### Ague and Fever Drops.

Justly esteemed for their great efficacy in cure of agues and intermittent fevers.

### Damask Lip Salve, and Indian Vegetable Specific.

James Kennedy, sen.

Alexandria, October 18.

## ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE

OF the great efficacy of the *Patent and Family Medicine*, prepared by the late Richard Lee, jun. which for near eight years past have acquired throughout the United States a celebrity hitherto unequalled.

Philadelphia, August 9, 1800.

Being desirous to make public for the good of others, the excellent quality of HAMILTON'S ELIXIR, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, I have sent you the following account of the benefit I have received from it, which I hope will induce others to give it a trial. In consequence of a bruise on the breast received from a fall, my health grew bad, my breathing became very difficult, and frequently I have had suddenly to rise up in my bed with all the horrors of immediate suffocation. Add to these a constant pain in my breast and a cough, a great loss of strength and flesh, and you may conceive that my symptoms evidently indicated an approaching consumption. The advice of a most eminent physician was resorted to, and afterwards a second was called in, without giving me any relief. Another physician who knew me and the circumstances of my case, advised me to give Hamilton's Elixir a trial, saying, he had used it in his practice, and always found it to much good. A bottle was procured from Mr. Birch's, and I found relief before I had taken one half of it. I continued to use it and was soon strong enough to attend to business. On taking cold, some of my former symptoms return, but are always removed by a dose or two of the Elixir.

GEO. BENNER, jun.

No. 1, Budd-street, Philadelphia

Ms. E. Lee.

From *Luther Martin, Esq. late Attorney-General of the State of Maryland.*

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints, have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness, and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

### HAMILTON'S ELIXIR

Is recommended as the best remedy for coughs, colds, asthma, hooping cough, approaching consumptions, and most disorders of the breast and lungs. This preparation will prove a valuable acquisition to public speakers who may be subject to temporary hoarseness, thickness of speech, &c. In long confirmed Asthmatic complaints where a cure can speedily be expected, this medicine affords immediate relief, moderating the fits of coughing, and rendering their recurrence less frequent. On children afflicted with the hooping cough, the like beneficial effects may confidently be expected.

### ITCH CURED.

By once using Lee's Sovereign Ointment, which, although used for 20 years in Europe and for near 8 years in America, has never been known to fail in any one instance. It is perfectly innocent, warranted not to contain a particle of mercury, or any pernicious ingredient, and may be used with perfect safety on an infant, being a vegetable preparation and entirely free from the offensive smell which attends most other remedies.

### HAMILTON'S LOZENGES.

Which have cured more children and adults of disorders proceeding from worms, than all the medicines heretofore discovered. In addition to the great cures mentioned in the letters from the chancellor of the state of Maryland, the Rev. Mr. Molthier and others, lately published the following are submitted to the public; being selected for the purpose of shewing the mild yet powerful qualities of this extraordinary medicine, which, although so mild in its operation, is competent to expel the formidable tape worm.

An infant, aged 3 weeks, of Mr. Henry Ewbank, taylor, Charles-street, Baltimore, was dangerously afflicted with convulsion fits, so that his life was despaired of, but was perfectly cured by one dose of Hamilton's Worm Lozenges, which expelled several worms, the undoubted cause of the child's disorder.

Letter from Mr. Jickerman, bricklayer, Magazine street, near Broadway, Jan. 24, 1802.

It would be ungrateful were I to withhold my testimony in favor of Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges. I had been between five and six years past much indisposed, and latterly often tormented with severe griping and pains in the bowels, troubled with offensive breath, with violent feverish fits, and other obvious symptoms of worms; but frequently hearing your Worm Lozenges recommended in cases similar to mine, I determined on a trial of them, as my last resource. The first dose evacuated twelve or 13 feet of a tape worm; two other doses were taken, which brought away a quantity of matter broken like skins and pieces of worms. I suppose the tape worm, voided at different times, must in the whole have exceeded forty feet. The almost incredible benefit I received from this medicine, induced me to give a dose to a child of mine who was pining and sickly: it produced the same good effect in this instance expelling a worm of a different kind, from nine to twelve inches long, and at the same time restoring a good state of health.

HENRY ACKERMAN.

ALSO,

The following new and valuable Medicine, just received and for sale as above.

(Price, Two Dollars per bottle.)

### Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

NOTHING is of more importance than the preservation of health—this common lacep remark however is too often forgotten, whilst we are active and strong—and prevention of pain, which is superior to its cure, is not sufficiently attended to by any description of persons. Among those disorders which require the most early and unremitting efforts to eradicate and overcome, none have a stronger claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Gleet, the Stone and Gravel, the Cramp and every species of Rheumatic Pains from whatever cause they may have originated—and hence every relief which can be administered is too valuable to be forgotten. Those persons whose avocations peculiarly expose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious to possess immediate aid. Sea-faring persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly to carry with them that medicine which will counteract the unpleasant effects of their perilous duties, and especially those pains to which their situation must expose them. To those who reside in or visit the West-Indies, and other warm climates, they will be found upon trial to convey the most lasting service and

will gradually destroy tendency to disease in the human frame, and preserve health and vigor. Although a great variety of prescriptions have been published to cure the disorders enumerated above, none has yet equalled the GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS of Dr. TISSOT, which are celebrated throughout the European continent, and whose unbounded benefits are fully authenticated by certificates already published of gentlemen so well known in America, being of the first consequence in the state of Maryland: General Charles Ridgeley, of Hampton; John Gibson, Esq. one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; John Macubbin, Esq. Mrs. Macubbin, his wife; and Mrs. Ryan, of Calton.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Kelso, butcher.

About three weeks since I was most violently attacked with Rheumatic pains throughout my whole frame, in so severe a manner as not to be able to turn in my bed without assistance proceeding as I suppose from a severe cold to being advised by a friend to apply Dr. Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, I accordingly obtained from the agents Messrs. George Dobbin and Murphy, two bottles, the application of which, under God, have perfectly restored me to health. I am therefore induced with confidence to recommend this medicine as a certain cure for the above disorder.

THOMAS KELSO.

Baltimore, July 22d, 1806.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Campbell, Harness-maker.

It would be an act of injustice to withhold my testimony of the salutary effects of Doctor Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, as I have experienced a very unequivocal instance of their virtues and efficacy. I was afflicted with two severe attacks of what is usually called Dead Palsy, from which I partially recovered, but was obliged to use crutches to aid me in walking when I left home; to this were joined violent Rheumatic pains, the result of the affliction, and I had feared the disorder would accompany me through life; but providentially was recommended to apply at George Dobbin and Murphy's for Dr. Tissot's Drops, and after using only one bottle, found myself perfectly liberated from my disorder, and am now, thank God, as free from pain as if I never had been afflicted. Finding this medicine operate so powerfully on myself, I determined to apply it internally to my child, a boy only eleven months old, who was then reduced almost to a skeleton with the Bowel Complaint; after administering it four times to him, his complaint was entirely removed, and he is now recovering his strength with great rapidity.

TH. CAMPBELL.

Baltimore, July 28, 1806.

### Removal.

The subscriber has removed his store to a situation near the south corner of King and Alfred-streets, where he proposes to keep a constant supply of Wheat, Rye and Flour, Corn Meal, Bran, Shorts, Chop'd Rye, Salt, Tea, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, best Vinegar, Soap, Candles, &c. which he will sell on the usual terms.

George Drinker.

9th month, 2d.

eo3w

### JUST RECEIVED

AND FOR SALE,

2500 feet BLACK WALNUT PLANE, one inch thick to three.

ALSO,

SCANTLING, of different sizes—all of which are of good quality and will be sold low for cash.

Charles Scott.

September 2.

eo1f

### For Sale or Rent.

A convenient well finished HOUSE, now occupied by the subscriber, with an extensive Garden, situated in a desirable part of the town, on the upper end of King-street, near good water. The above property is well calculated to accommodate a genteel family. For further particulars apply to

William N. Mills.

September 1.

2aw3w

### Wines for Sale.

I HAVE FOR SALE,

6 pipes old London Particular Madeira WINE.  
4 ditto new ditto ditto.  
6 ditto old Port.  
25 quarter casks Malaga.  
50 quarter casks Lisbon.  
20 boxes Brown Soap.  
50 ditto Mould Candles.

Bryan Hampson.

August 6.

eo1f

### Unheard of Accommodation.

JOHN BELL,

DRAWING AND PAINTING MASTER, IS now raising a club, to supply individuals with their Portraits on easy terms: it will consist of twenty-four persons, each to deposit two dollars, weekly, and at the expiration of twelve weeks, each person shall receive a well finished and approved Likeness, large as life.

Two individuals will sit for their pictures every week, as their names are inserted in the list.

Specimens to be seen at his house, near captain Slacum's, lower end of Fairfax street, August 3

Joseph Mandeville

CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX STREETS, ALEXANDRIA.

HAS FOR SALE,

### An assortment of WINES, LIQUORS, GROCERIES, &c.

Consisting of

#### MADEIRA

Port

Sherry

Lisbon

Malaga

Teneriffe &

Corsica

#### WINES.

Old St. Estephe Medoc Jaret, in casks one dozen

A few dozen fine old frontinac

Ditto do. best wine bitters

Jamaica and West-India rum

New-England do.

Cognac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy

Holland and country gin

Schiedam gin in cases

Irish whiskey, very old

70 barrels Pennsylvania rye

Cider in barrels

White wine and Cider vinegar

Florence oil in flasks

2 hogheads Havanna honey

15 do. choice retailing molasses

#### TEAS

Gunpowder

Imperial

Hyson

Young Hyson

Hyson-Skin and

Souchong

#### TEAS

of good quality

Muscovado sugars, different qualities

Bengal white do.

Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Alexandria.

Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's snuff, in bottles and bladders.

Macuba and rapoe do.

Clover-seed, (Penn. warranted)

Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pimento; to; pepper; ginger, race and ground; Cayenne pepper; refined salt-petre.

Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley; London and Philadelphia mustard; basil; salt; starch; fig blue; floutant indigo; Cassia and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool; madder; coppers; alum; brimstone; chalk; pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine; traces; bed cords; leading lines; demijohns; gin cases; patent shot; brandywine gunpowder; Harvey's gunpowder, [the only real British battle powder] from F to treble sealed chewing tobacco; best Havanna segars.

Muscadel and bloom raisins in boxes.

Sun raisins in casks.

Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled almonds.

A few boxes excellent pickles, each one dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and anchovies, for sale by the box.

A quantity of clean good allum salt suitable for the fishery, &c. &c.

### JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, on King a rect, has received in addition to his former stock.

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line

Which makes his assortment complete. He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms

Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities.

Loaf and Lump ditto,

Gunpowder,

Imperial,

Hyson,

Young Hyson,

Hyson-Skin, and

Souchong

Best green Coffee,

Chocolate, of a superior quality

Madagascar,

Buscellos,

Sherry,

Lisbon,

Teneriffe,

Malaga, and

Genuine old Port

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,

Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,

Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and Ne

England Rum,

Holland Gin,

Irish and country Whisky,

Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,

Stoughton's Bitters,

Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento,

Cayenne and black pepper, race and ground

Ginger, basket salt for table use, dearl and

rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dip and

spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, floutant

indigo, alum, coppers, madder, brimstone,

spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best en-

glish and country made gunpowder, segars

and smoking tobacco, very best chewing to-

bacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Mustard's pick-

les in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior

quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper

demijohns, &c. &c. with generally every ar-

ticle in his line—the whole of which have been

collected with care, and will be disposed of on

the very lowest terms

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SAMUEL SNOWDEN,

(For the Proprietor.)